THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 117

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th October....."
1st Kislen, 29th November....."
1st Tebet, 27th December....."
1st Shebat, 25th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 26th February....."
1st Nisan, 24th March....."
1st Eyar, 23d April....."
1st Sivan, 22d May....."
1st Tammuz, 21st June....."
1st Ab, 20th July....."
1st Elul, 18th August....."

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April....."
Good Friday, 10th April....."
Easter Sunday, 12th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhi tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

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HAMILTON, No. 264. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (I. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month at 234 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall, John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 4th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPIAN Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; —, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; R. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.h, 30th.; No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Circle, 32d, Rec.·.

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dec5 1m

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Office: No. 351 Main street,

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A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 2 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

J. W. CLAPP, C. F. VANCE, J. A. ANDERSON
Late of Holly Springs, Miss.

CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 45 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.

nov21 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

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nov3 1f

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HINSON & SMITH

DENTISTS,

No. 238 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson.

apr6 nov2 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS

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J. S. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

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Harris, Miller & Co.,

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For Cash, at Prices to Defy Competition!

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

From the Montgomery Mail.]

The undersigned members of the Convention assembled at Montgomery, Ala., under the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, were sincerely desirous of settling the institutions of our State upon such a basis as would secure the rights of all men under the law, and contribute to the peace and *perpetual union* of the States. But we feel constrained to protest against the Constitution adopted by the Convention, and unite in declaring our deliberate conviction, that no dangers threaten our people which can be compared to those certain evils which will be entailed upon us by a government framed upon such a Constitution.

The Republican party was organized in Alabama upon the basis of the cooperation of all who were willing to unite in the reconstruction of the State government, in pursuance of the requirements of the military bill and supplements, known as the Reconstruction Acts.

All were received who were willing to co-operate in carrying them into effect—those who believed them to be harsh, tyrannical, and unconstitutional, who were willing to submit to them rather than by further resistance to incur greater dangers with which we were then menaced, as well as those few of the white population of our State who regarded them as just or necessary measures.

The chief requirements of the Reconstruction Acts were:

1. The enactment in the fundamental laws of the States lately in rebellion, of a system of Impartial Suffrage.

2. The adoption by the States of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress.

Nothing could have been demanded to which so few of the inhabitants of the Southern States could give their voluntary assent, as the proposed system of universal suffrage. We venture to say, that of those whose birth or residence at the South enable them to form a proper judgment of the colored population, *at this time*, to participate equally with the whites in the Government of the country, not one in a hundred will fail to condemn the proposed plan of universal suffrage as a most dangerous experiment. It was universally considered to have been imposed as a condition of reconstruction, partly as a *punishment* to the white race of the South for their general complicity in the rebellion, and partly upon the mistaken idea that it was necessary in order to secure the perpetuity of the Union.

The Constitutional Amendment was also extremely distasteful to us, as it deprived the people of the South of the services of its most experienced and trusted men in the conduct of the Government.

But the dangers which threatened us were so imminent, we were so firmly persuaded that with or without our assistance, the Congressional plan of reconstruction would be carried into effect, that many of our best men hoping to secure such of the blessings of good government as seemed attainable under the system, united themselves with the Republican party, and were encouraged and sustained by the thousands of others who did not formally attach themselves to it.

They were cheered by the hope, that the experience of the whites in the arts of government, their superior education and the just weight which the possession of the chief part of the property of the country gives to the proprietors of the soil, would secure to the white inhabitants a legitimate influence over the newly enfranchised class, which would be so much needed as a guard against the apparent dangers of universal suffrage.

But the Constitution adopted by the Convention violates the conditions of the formation of the Republican party in Alabama, by transcending the requirements of the reconstruction acts, and adding features of proscription and disfranchisement not found in these measures. The reconstruction acts provide that by the Constitution to be framed the *elective franchise* shall be secured to and enjoyed by *all who are permitted to register and vote* by these acts. The Constitution limits the elective franchise to such of that class as are willing to accept the theory of the majority in the Convention, that the elective franchise is a natural right, and to seal their faith by an oath. Again: each elector is required to swear never to alter his political conduct, even if his political views should undergo a change. The Constitution provides a mode for its amendment, but each elector must swear that he never will seek to exercise that constitutional right, in a certain direction!

The evils of universal suffrage may become intolerable, but he must *swear* that he will endure them, without even a peaceful and constitutional effort at amelioration.

The constitutional amendment appears to have received the endorsement of the popular voice of the Northern States, but the *reconstruction acts*, in so far as they go beyond the demands of the constitutional amendment, were not submitted to the people before their enactment, and have not been directly acted on by them since.

But a more generous and liberal sentiment has been evinced by the *people of the North* in the recent elections. They indicate clearly that they are resolved that the power of their Government shall not be directed to the abasement and degradation of the white population of the Southern land, and that they will not sentence a chivalric and generous people to be the servants of their former slaves, even as a punishment for rebellion. They have been aroused to the conviction that their own progres will be defeated, and their liberty for themselves will be endangered by the continued exercise of a proconsular rule, maintained by force, over an impoverished and ruined people. The proud conquerors are unwilling, after so mighty a contest, to surrender that Union, the love of which nerved every arm and inspired every heart in the darkest hours of their struggle.

The Southern people admit the thoroughness of the conquest—they trust in the magnanimity of that terrible power which has overcome their heroic resistance, and they appeal to that tribunal which is the court of the last resort in all republics—*the people.*

It can neither be corrupted nor intimidated; from its approval all laws in this republic derive their force, and against its veto no Congressional majority can prevail. To that great and magnanimous people of the North the South, in this last hour of her need, appeals.

But the chief reason which leads us to conclude that no hope of good government for our State, under the Constitution framed by the Convention, can be indulged in is, that a close observation of the course of the Convention has demonstrated to us that, under the proposed system of universal suffrage, the political power of the blacks is coveted by a set of political adventurers, having no interest in common with our people, *as a weapon of offense*, to be wielded by them to accomplish their own selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement; and that this race will readily surrender itself to the arts and intrigues of such designing knaves as will flatter their vanity and encourage them in a jealous hate of the white inhabitants of the State.

The drilled phalanx of colored delegates in the Convention, (with one honorable exception) moving as subserviently at the beck of their managers as ever slaves did at the command of a master, renders argument upon this point unnecessary. The subservience of a government framed on this Constitution to the more ignorant class, may well be argued from the subservience displayed towards them by the Convention.

A delegate claiming to be the peculiar champion of the negro race, and to have labored and suffered much for them, introduced a section to be incorporated in the Bill of Rights, following the declaration of the civil equality of all men, and intended as explanatory of that declaration, which provided "that common carriers should make no distinction between citizens of the State," and, on inquiry, we were informed that it was designed to secure to colored people the right to eat at the same table with the whites on steamboats, to sleep in the same berths, and be seated by them in the same cars. When this measure aroused a considerable opposition, and seemed likely to produce serious discord in the Convention, its authors and supporters—the peculiar friends of the colored people—withdrew it; but before being persuaded to do so, were obliged to promise them that the *Legislature should and would carry it into effect.*

Again; the common school system reported by the committee, provided for the establishment of "one or more schools in each school district."

When it was objected, that if only one school should be established in a district, white and colored children must attend the same school, or else one class be excluded from the benefits of the school, it was answered by one member, "that as whites and blacks set together in the Convention, he saw no reason why white children and colored children should not set together on the same terms in the schools, that these prejudices would soon pass away, and the white people would speedily learn to accommodate themselves to the new order of things." An amendment providing for the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children was rejected by the Convention, and the system as reported by the committee was adopted.

A measure was introduced by Mr. Wilhite, of Winston, declaring against the policy of amalgamation, which he asked might be incorporated in the Constitution. This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which reported *unanimously* in favor of the measure, and submitted an article for adoption into the Constitution prohibiting marriage between whites and negroes. Out of excessive deference to the sensibilities of the colored delegates, the Convention laid this article on the table, and many members of the committee, who had concurred in the report of the committee, receding from their position, voted to lay it on the table.

It must be apparent to every one who witnessed the proceedings of the Convention, or who will take the trouble to read them, that those who claim the peculiar championship of the negro cause, are determined to make a merit with them of trampling upon the pride of the race of the old inhabitants of the State, and treating it as a prejudice not even to be tolerated, but which it is their mission to eradicate.

We regard it as certain that the effect of the workings of a government framed on the provisions of this Constitution and conduced by those in whose hands it will fall, will be to cause the abasement and degradation of the people of this State, and finally to beget a mongrel race, as little capable of progress or improvement as the unhappy population of the West India Isles.

Entertaining these views, we feel that we owe it as a duty to the people of the State, to give this public expression to them, and to warn them against lending themselves to the ratification of the Constitution, when submitted to them. We know not what fate may be in store for us, but it can scarcely be worse *than that which we shall bring on ourselves* by aiding in carrying this Constitution into effect.

It may be said that as we object to this measure, which its advocates recommend as a means of relief from our present troubles, we should point out *something better.* We do not assume the right to indicate any plan, but we have felt it a duty *to point out dangers*, which were more apparent to us than to men who were not connected with the Convention, and to whom the spirit which actuated many of its members could never be so well known.

Early Grantham, Joseph H. Speed,
J. C. Meadors, C. W. Abel,
Timothy J. Russell, G. W. Graves,
R. Deal, J. L. Alexander,
J. C. Jolly, A. W. Stewart,
T. Towles, James Folmar,
Henry C. Semple.

There were other members of the Convention who concurred with us in protesting against the Constitution, but we had no opportunity of consulting with them as to the publication of this address.

MONTGOMERY, December 10, 1867.

NAPOLEON'S IDEAS

Paris (Nov. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The series of papers on the French expedition to Mexico which have appeared in the *Revue Contemporaine*, from the pen of M. de Keratry, is now published in a separate volume entitled *L'Elevation a la Chute de l'Empereur Maximilian.* These papers were read with interest when they first appeared, and in their present form will not command less attention from being ushered into the world by a preface from M. Prevost Paradol.

The three great events of recent times, the unity of Germany, the unity of Italy and the Mexican expedition, M. Prevost Paradol attributes to the same cause—personal government—but particularly the last mentioned. For the idea of a constitutional sovereign communing with responsible ministers is substituted that of a sovereign "musing over the designs in the silence of his closet, or giving himself up to his solitary reveries, then issuing his orders to ministers isolated in their obedience and dependent on him only; and lastly, submitting to the judgment of irresponsible representatives of the nation enterprises contemplated or irrevocably entered upon, which only serve as matter for grateful thanks or patriotic regrets." The opinions of M. Thiers on German unity and Italian unity were set forth in his speeches in the legislative body last session, and it is evident that they are shared by M. Prevost Paradol. No responsible Cabinet, he affirms, whether republican or monarchical, could ever have consented, prepared and endeavored inevitable the war of 1859, such as M. Cavour described in his correspondence. No responsible Cabinet would have favored the designs of M. Bismarck in the hope of deriving advantage from them, or would have refused the proposals of England to prevent the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. But in no instance is the effect of personal government more patent than in the attempt to found a throne in Mexico and seat an Austrian Prince upon it. Italian unity and Prussian supremacy have not yet produced all their consequences, whereas the Mexican enterprise is definitely closed, and therefore may be better judged. There is another difference between them. The Italian party is found in France a good number of partisans, and, complicated as it is with the religious question, it divides public opinion; but, at any rate, it is not disavowed by the whole nation.

The supremacy of Prussia in Germany is considered with less indulgence, and the faults of the allied army are committed which have given birth to it are generally condemned, though it must, at the same time, be admitted that a certain number of Frenchmen, imbued with the doctrines about the nationalities and the necessary formation of great States at the expense of small ones, accept Prussian greatness and German unity.

But the Mexican expedition has absolutely nothing to recommend it, and of those three events it is the one which most exposes and condemns the system of personal government. Setting aside other causes for embarking in that enterprise, the capital error was the false judgment passed by the French Government as to the issue of the civil war in the United States of America. Had that war not broken out, or had the Emperor foreseen the triumph of the Northern States, the notion of setting up a throne in Mexico would never have entered his head. The apparent revolution of the United States was at the bottom of the Mexican enterprise, and this error is explained by the disposition of people to hope for what they desire. The destruction of a republican government by suicide seemed to the French Government to be an excellent augury as well as a good example to those who represent a dictatorship as the necessary accompaniment and crowning of democracy.

The motives of England for wishing the ruin of America were not of a more exalted kind:

England, yielding to the very natural joy of witnessing the destruction, by her own hand, of a rival already become formidable, and protected at its birth by the flag of France, also hoped what she desired and shared the opinion of the Government as to the issue of the civil war. But while this error, excusable on both sides, only led the English Government to await, with malevolent neutrality toward the North, the result of events, the same error opened for the French Government the mysterious gate through which dreams pass, and the dreamy imagination which decides on our destinies had full career.

While England was pursuing this cautious policy the French Government boldly entered upon its enterprise, which promised the regeneration of the Latin race, the creation of an equilibrium—of a barrier opposed to the encroachment of the Anglo Saxon race, mines and precious metals, etc. But for whom was this crown intended? On whose head was it to be placed? M. Prevost Paradol says:

On the brow of another dreamer, whom ambition, disappointed up to that moment, and an exaggerated idea of his own power, disposed for adventures. Born upon the steps of the throne, enamored of monarchical grandeur, greedy of popularity, placed by destiny at an equal distance from the position of head of an empire and that of leader of a revolution, with a taste for both, and agitating between both, kept thus in a sort of impotence, embarrassed in more ways than one, and persuaded that fortune had in store for him some magnificent surprise, the Archduke Maximilian fancied he perceived his destiny, and obeyed it by accepting the fatal gift.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—The Shelbyville *American Union* runs up the names of Andrew Johnson for President, and Gen. Hanecock for Vice President, in 1868.

—The negroes of Nashville are disgusted because the new radical police do not abstain from arresting black men.

—Last week a man in Nashville tried to blow the soot out of his chimney with gunpowder. He only blew his eyes out.

—The East Tennessee University is mentioned as the lucky college to receive the Agricultural Fund given by Congress to the State.

—There are fewer black children in East Tennessee out of school than white children.

—A terrific hurricane swept over East Tennessee on Thursday last, destroying many barns and other buildings. At Knoxville, Kingston, Chattanooga, and other places, there was great destruction of property, and many persons were injured by falling timbers.

—The survey of the Muscle Shoals, of the Tennessee river is progressing rapidly; the surveyors have reached the mouth of Elk river, completing the first section of the canal. An effort will be made to induce Congress to make an appropriation to carry on this important work, which will open navigation from Knoxville to the Ohio river.

—The Virginia Editor's Convention, representing the Conservative press of the State has indorsed the action of the Conservative Convention.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

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OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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NEW YORK COST!

We are satisfied our Goods were bought as low as any in the city.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO., 322 Main Street.

dec7

Merrimack Calico at 6¼ cts.
New York Mills Bleached Muslins at 11c.
Mc Henry Brown Domestics at 7 cts.
Irish Poplins at 12½ cts.
Alpacas at 9 cts.
Linseys at 10 cts.
Osnaburgs at 8 cts.
Delaines at 5 cts.
10-4 White Wool Blankets at 90 cts.
Men's Calf Sewed Boots at $1 25.
Men's Wax Brogans at 15 cts.
Women's Shoes, all styles, at 10 cts.
Coats' Spool Thread we throw in.
Men's White Shirts, 40 cts.

THESE are the prices that STRAUSS & BLUM will sell their goods at after they commence their

SELLING OFF SALE,

and this will take place when their competitors have got through with their

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

As the presumption is that this will take place

Before the First of January Next,

And as they are not

Compelled to Leave Town,

they will still hold on to their old prices until further notice.

Don't Forget the Place,

STRAUSS & BLUM,

213 Main Street,

Next door to Ward & LeGierre's Drug Store. dec1

NEW GOODS!

RICE & ENGEL

224 MAIN STREET,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL STOCK

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

We also pay special attention to the sale of Cotton, and will fill orders for Plantation Supplies for all who may favor us with their patronage. se28 3m

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

—FOR—

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

347 Main St., South of Union,

IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

French and German Buttons!

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Zephyr Worsted,

Worsted Patterns,

Real Laces, English Hosiery,

Toys, French Corsets.

Agent for the celebrated

Boulevard Hoop Skirts

CLOTHING!

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

All Cost Houses to the contrary notwithstanding.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Compare Prices,

AND BE CONVINCED THAT

YOU CAN GET BETTER GOODS

—FOR—

LESS MONEY

THAN ELSEWHERE.

Cash is the Basis of all our Transactions.

ROBESON, SNEED & CO.,

No. 305 Main Street.

dec1-1i 1m

HAIR GOODS AT N. Y. PRICES.

MRS. L. CUILMARD,

62½ Jefferson Street.

I HAVE determined to sell my whole stock of HUMAN HAIR GOODS AT COST, to close the retail business. Store for rent, and Fixtures for sale. dec5 1m

ROHR & PRINCE,

(OVER O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.'S,)

Dealers in, and Manufacturers of,

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Ironware,

No. 40 Jefferson Street.

JOB WORK promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Guttering and Spouting.

☞ All orders left with O. F. PRESCOTT & CO. will be attended to immediately. dec15 1m

COTTON—COMMISSION

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in Bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of these articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 2m se24

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson

dec5-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. M. APPERSON, G. V. RAMBAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on liberal terms. nov16

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

dec5 1m

I. B. MERCER, Shelby County, F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R. JOHN N. WARE, Late Rice, Ware & Engel

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,

COTTON FACTORS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 194 Main Street,

cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COULTER is still with us. se28 tf

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices. se6 dawtf

P. M. STANLEY. M. C. KING. J. H. SMITH.

Stanley, King & Smith,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Front Street.

Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

au27 daw

E. D. LAWRENCE. C. B. CARTER. GEO. W. GILMORE

LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 222 Front Street,

nov3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)

Ref. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn

no7-daw3m

R. T. ANDERSON. R. S. GRIFFIN.

ANDERSON & GRIFFIN,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No 276 Front Street,

(Room No. 4, Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS.

se29 3m

J. H. CASH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

FACTOR,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

oct2 1f

WASH. S. TAYLOR. E. A. COLE

TAYLOR, COLE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Monroe St., bet. Main and Front,

Cooper Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and other Supplies furnished at Lowest Market Rates. se21 3m

H. A. PARTEE, Haywood Co., Tenn. ED. F. NOGHEE, Panola, Miss. R. D. PARTEE, Panola Co., Miss.

PARTEE, M'GEHEE & CO

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

COOPER BLOCK, Monroe Street.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

IN referring to our card as above, we would say that in the future, as in the past, we will give our best attention to the interests of our patrons on all consignments made us. That while our facilities are at least equal to any, THE USUAL CHARGES WILL BE MADE, and we plede ourselves that the amount to the planter on all business intrusted to us shall be as favorable as from any other house of equal standing, or from parties who may propose to transact business for less than we feel we can justly and safely afford to do oct8-3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

278 Front Street, Up-Stairs.

IN entering upon another commercial year, with the experience of the past, fraught with the many vicissitudes incident to a changed system of agriculture, and for which most of our planters were little prepared, resulting in heavy loss to planter and merchant, as an experiment tried, we shall adopt a rigid cash system in our business—taking no risk, and making our sales promptly upon receipt of consignments, remitting proceeds with as little delay as possible; but in all cases obeying instructions of shippers, and using our best endeavors to promote the interest of our patrons. Our arrangements for furnishing Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Gunnies, Groceries and Provisions are such, that we promise to furnish them at our lowest market price, and make it as much, or more, to your interest to order through us, than to purchase in person.

Hoping to receive your patronage and influence, we are, respectfully, F. W. IRVINE & CO. oct3m

TITUS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the plan

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

THURSDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 19, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUNDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 202 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 12 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

J. D Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. S. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. B. Windfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the civil rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CONVENTION AT LOUISVILLE.

A meeting of Conservative Union citizens of Fulton county, Ga., held at Atlanta on the 13th instant, recommends that a Convention of all the States of the Union be requested to meet in Louisville, Ky., on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the restoration and preservation of the Union of the States according to the principles of the Constitution, and that each State be represented by two delegates from each Congressional District.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

It is with pleasure that we record the fact that the rumors which appeared in the public press relative to this distinguished Virginian, at the time he received his pardon from President JOHNSON, were untrue, if not slanders. At the Conservative Convention, which recently assembled in Richmond, he made a short address in answer to calls. The very imperfect report which we have seen of his remarks, sufficiently attests his fidelity to principle. Upon the publication of this report, we observe that BUTLER, of Massachusetts, has expressed his suprise that HUNTER and RIVES, of Virginia, should presume to counsel or advise the people of the United States. We leave that to the people, when they read what Mr. HUNTER said. The following brief extracts show his position:

He said that between slave and military rule, he preferred the latter; for the man who wielded that latter was of his own race.

He cited the cases of Hayti and Jamaica. As regards negro rule, he believed the Radical majority in Congress, if they expected to control the blacks, and prevent their excess, would find themselves wofully mistaken. To give the blacks the power of government in the Southern States would be the highest crime against nature.

He believed that when the North saw the results there would be a reaction which would sweep such governments from the face of America. This generation has suffered, and may suffer more, but the State will live, and look back to this period as only a dark episode. The scenes now passing will only make men truer to those States which gave them birth.

GEN. HANCOCK AT NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. HANCOCK has won golden opinions since he has inaugurated his administration at New Orleans, by his orders subordinating the military to the civil authority. He has exhibited an administrative talent, in civil affairs, which should attract the regard of the whole country, at a time when disorganization, military rule and anarchy have upset the entire civil policy of the country. His general orders since he has assumed command at New Orleans, and which we have, from time to time, published in the APPEAL, sufficiently indicate the accurate and comprehensive estimate which he has formed of the political situation, and of the remedies necessary to be applied to avert the horrors of military tyranny and misgovernment. One of the most striking cases of his clear insight into the abuses of misrule, and his determination to abate them, has been furnished in the application of the Messrs. WALLICHE, before Judge THEARD, for the benefit of the *habeas corpus*, under the allegation of unlawful imprisonment, at the instance of the Goverdor of Louisiana, whose warrant was based upon a requisition from the Governor of New York. The material portion of the proceedings is thus reported by the *Picayune* of the 11th instant:

Judge Theard stated from the bench that his feelings had been attempted to be worked upon by the counsel of the petitioners, Mr. John B. Cotton, who represented to him that the parties arrested were not the same for whom the Governor of New York had made requisition; that there was a mistake in identity; and that one of the petitioners had been represented to him as an aged man on the verge of the grave, whose liberty had been unlawfully restrained. Whereas, he found on the trial, this plea completely abandoned, and the counsel for the petitioners resting entirely upon the informality of the documents accompanying the requisition of the Governor of New York.

The Court remanded the prisoners to the custody of the New York authorities.

Counsel for petitioners then used out instanter a writ of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court, (Judge Ilsley granting the writ), which was made returnable this morning, at 11 o'clock. The writ was directed to be served on Officer Woodbridge, of the New York city police force, but that officer could not be found, having either secreted himself or left with the prisoners.

Gen. Hancock being informed of the foregoing facts at a late hour last night, telegraphed to the commander of the post at Amite, on the Jackson railroad, to send back to New Orleans the accused men and the New York policeman, who had the audacity to defy the highest judicial authorities of our State. He also telegraphed to Gen. Ord, the commander of the Military District of Mississippi, requesting him to cause the parties to be returned to this city, if found within the limits of his command. This action was taken in consequence of information obtained from the Chief of Police that the party had probably gone up, yesterday afternoon, to the parish of Jefferson for the purpose of getting on the night train of the Jackson railroad.

Gen. Hancock was highly incensed at the contempt cast upon the proceedings of the civil authorities of Louisiana, and personally came from his residence to the office of the Chief of Police to obtain knowledge of the route by which the party had left the city, not willing to trust this important business to the chances of a miscarriage if conducted by means of written orders, which might be delayed in their execution. He declared he would exert his authority to the utmost extent in behalf of the civil authorities and their action; would arrest his military aids ever to the limits of the Union, through the assistance of the General-in-Chief of the Army.

It matters not what may be the particular merits of the case, the respect shown by Gen. HANCOCK for the civil authorities entitles him to the reverence of every citizen of the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

This bill was evidently framed in the interests of a most mean and despicable faction, and not for the public good. The San Francisco *Alta* notes one operation of it which deserves attention, which, as no voters are involved in its evils, it probably will not get. The law repudiates and prohibits any distinction in civil rights on account of race or color, except that a Chinaman is not permitted to testify in court! The result is that a class of men in California, white men, and numbering, says the *Alta*, at least a hundred, have gone into the business of robbing Chinamen, who are quiet, thrifty, orderly, and perfectly inoffensive, because they know they are safe against conviction and punishment! This is certainly a great outrage perpetrated, in the name of justice and equal rights, upon a class far more friendless and helpless than the negroes. Are not Chinamen as much entitled to be protected in their rights against robbers and thieves as the negro? The civil rights bill, instead of protecting them, has licensed a band of robbers to prey upon them.

DANGER TO BE HEEDED.

One of the dangers to be avoided, in the Presidential campaign of the next year, is the temptation presented to the Radical party, to throw the election into the House of Representatives. The extreme Radicals will not be satisfied with Gen. GRANT. No more will the moderate Radicals be willing to support Chief Justice CHASE. The danger perceived by them, therefore, will be that, which-ever may be nominated must be defeated, in a single-handed contest. They may hence adopt the policy of running several candidates and thus securing the support of all shades of Republicans. If they can thus succeed in carrying votes enough to defeat the Democratic candidate, before the people, they will throw the final contest into the House of Representatives, where there will be little question about the election of one or the other of the Republican candidates. The only way to guard against such a result is to be united and judicious in the selection of a Conservative candidate. If the "right man in the right place" should be selected—a man who can secure the support of all who are opposed to Radical rule, there can be no doubt about the result. Let the Conservatives be on their guard and let the people be warned of the peril that lies before them.

WILSON, OF NATICK.

WILSON, of Natick, has again enlivened Richmond with his presence. Before the Republican caucus of the (so-called) Convention, he ventured on a speech, in which he said that "he favored extending the franchise in the Southern States, rather than curtailing it." He said "that over fifty thousand persons were disfranchised in the South, and it was idle clamor to say that this disfranchisement affected the putting of the South under the rule of the blacks. He predicted that seven of the Southern States would be in the Union by the fourth of July, with Republican Constitutions. Congress," he said, "intended to stand firm, and the present generation would be gray before the reconstruction acts were revoked."

It would be difficult for Mr. WILSON to *extend* the franchise without including the white men of the South. All the negroes now enjoy the franchise. With regard to the revocation of the reconstruction acts, there is some evidence that the registered voters of the South intend to take that matter in hand by putting their veto upon the constitutions so *ingeniously* constructed by the obedient servants of the Radical extremists. Mr. WILSON may thus be spared the trouble of "standing firm" in defense of the reconstruction acts. We hope so.

THE NEWS.

—The President has nominated to the Senate Wm. H. Gibbs to be Governor of Idaho.

—A blood-red dove is one of the curiosities of Belfast, Me.

—Divorce is termed "unhitchment" in Detroit.

—Board in Cheyenne is $25 a week—as bad as California in 1849.

—Vicksburg has a regular band of midnight thieves.

—Buffalo, N. Y., contained but one house after the great fire of 1814.

—It is said the cause of the frightful East India famine was the planting of cotton instead of rice.

—Three-fourths of the Republican National Committee are said to be Grant men.

—The "hot" skate is the last invention. The heat comes from a chemical arrangement.

—Maj. S. M. Yost, an old Virginia editor, is to take charge of the St. Louis *Times*.

—A fithograph of Jeff. Davis' ball bond is sold at Richmond.

—Cotton sells at Tampa, Florida, for four and five cents a pound.

—The entire length of the Hudson river, from its source to its mouth, is filled and choked with heavy ice.

—Virginia, in presenting inducements to immigrants, offers ten acres of land and a house.

—The Yo Semite region, in California, has a chasm one yard wide and a thousand feet deep.

—Shad fishing in Savannah river began on the 16th instant. The first of the season have already appeared in the Southern markets.

—In Union and Madison counties, Ohio, many sheep have been killed by the recent cold weather.

—One of the new lobby members in Washington is said to be the loveliest woman on earth, and dresses like an Empress. Woe to the Treasury.

—The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine is discussing a report relative to a supply for the city of pure water.

—George Bailey and wife, of Lockport, celebrated a *glass* wedding last Friday. What's that?

—Col. Chaffin, "the most wonderful dwarf in the world," a native of Bedford county, Va., is on exhibition at Alexandria.

—There are fifteen tunnels, thus far, on the California Pacific Railroad. The Summit tunnel is called "No. 6."

—Gibbes Hall, just destroyed by fire in Columbia, S. C., was the first building erected there after Sherman's destruction.

—The merchants of Galveston propose to establish a special police force to protect their goods.

—An oil well near Pleasantville, Pa., nearly completed, was located by a medium and is owned by spiritualists.

—The National Base Ball Convention, at Philadelphia, last week, adopted a resolution excluding clubs containing one or more colored persons. This action elicited applause and hisses in the galleries.

—The London *Daily News*, the organ of the English Liberals, sustains Lord Stanley's treatment of the Alabama claims, claiming that Mr. Seward is raising new issues for the purpose of obstructing a settlement. The *News* hopes the matter may be settled before the Democrats, the bitter enemies of England, come into office at Washington.

—The new bridge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad over the great Miami river is nearly completed. It is a splendid structure of iron and stone, with a foundation of two thousand and five hundred piles.

—The Emperor of the French proposes a new "Exposition" as grand international fair for the exhibition of the products of human ingenuity in ship building, navigation, charts, ship stores, sailors' toggery—the whole multitude of articles and apparatus that can be classed as having relation to maritime science and effort. The official announcement states that this Exposition will open at Havre, in June, 1868.

—The New York *Sun* tells of a large cave just discovered in the upper part of that city, and the visit of one of its reporters to the subterranean wonder, under injunction of secrecy, however, as to its exact locality. The entrance to the cave is in a back yard, and a ladder affords means of descent. A narrow and tortuous passage leads to a beautiful chamber, studded with stalactites and stalagmites, and lined with gypsum crystals. Other chambers lie beyond, but remain to be satisfactorily explored.

—The bill for reorganization of the State Department, introduced by Senator Wilson, provides that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary to fill the office of chief clerk, *or to replace* heads of divisions or branches, by new appointments, but only by promotion. Also, that no traveling expenses of any person connected with the department shall be paid; that the secret service fund shall be abolished in time of peace; that the President's approval shall not be a sufficient voucher for expenditures of any money in time of peace, but all items of expenditure from the funds of the department shall be for purposes authorised by law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1867.

In the Senate to-day a number of bills were introduced. Among them was one by Mr. Davis, to establish a tribunal to determine constitutional questions, which was laid on the table; and one by Mr. Van Winkle, for an equal distribution of National bank capital among the States, according to population.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, providing that the National banks in the several States and Territories, and the shareholders therein, shall be subject to State, Territorial and municipal taxation, in such form, and at such places as shall be provided for the taxation of State or Territorial banks, or moneyed corporation, or shareholders thereof, by the laws of said State or Territory.

At 11 o'clock the bill to repeal the cotton tax came up, and was debated the remainder of the session.

Mr. Morton offered an amendment, fixing the tax at one cent per pound.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to make the repeal of the tax apply to the last crop where it is still in the hands of the producer.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, took strong ground against the repeal.

Mr. Fessenden took the same position.

Messrs. Johnson, Williams, Sherman and Wilson advocated the repeal. No action was taken.

There is more opposition to the repeal than was expected.

The leading features of the proceedings of the House to-day were as follows:

Mr. Hooper introduced a bill enacting that one year from its passage, it shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to issue, pay, or in any manner put in circulation, any note, check or other evidence of debt, designed or calculated to circulate as money, except such as may be authorized by act of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, offered a resolution reciting that as the President had, in defiance of the popular will, recommended the repeal of the reconstruction laws, he proposed

1st. That the House of Representatives will never consent to take one retrograde step from its advanced position in protecting all and promoting the cause of equal rights.

2d. That the success of the reconstruction acts, so far, gives no reason to doubt that under their provisions the restoration of the "rebel" States will be successfully carried and accomplished, and that they will be established on a "loyal" basis.

3d. That in the judgment of the House there is no necessity for the repeal of these laws.

This was passed without debate by a strictly party vote.

The House wound up the day by considering the first appropriation bill of the session, and after a spirited debate, voted down by six majority an amendment giving the clerks in the departments twenty per cent. increase on their present pay. The bill as was originally reported, then passed.

The Democratic politicians and Congressmen are discussing among themselves the best time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention. Some favor Boston, in view of the late elections there. Baltimore, St. Louis and Philadelphia are spoken of. The Convention will be held, it is thought, very soon after the 20th of May.

Gen. Howard is taking measures to close up the Freedmen's Bureau next summer, when it expires by limitation, unless Congress otherwise provides.

Rumors have prevailed that the Senate Finance Committee have agreed on a new and important financial bill, as a substitute for the one which passed the House, prohibiting the contracting of the currency. It is learned, on inquiry, that the committee have agreed on no bill, but it seems probable that they will not acquiesce in the House bill, but effect something of a compromise with the policy of the Treasury Department. It is very evident that nothing will be done on the question until after the holidays.

The President received to-day, a long petition signed by several hundred citizens of Alabama, setting forth that several members of the Reconstruction Convention in that State were non-residents of Alabama; that others were elected in counties where they did not and do not reside, and that some were selected from the employees of the Freedmen's Bureau without legal qualification for members of the Convention. The petitioners ask that the facts be made known, and an investigation into the truthfulness of the alleged allegation in their petitions.

The President has prepared and will send to Congress, to-morrow or next day, an important and extraordinary message relative to one of the district commanders in the South, and the policy which he has pursued in enforcing the Reconstruction laws. It will especially commend his course, and ask that Congress make some recognition of one who, the President says, has earnestly inaugurated the reign of civil law, and given to the citizens of the State in one of these military districts the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the possession of their local, civil and State courts, and the freedom of the press.

The District Commander to whom the Executive desires to give such prominence, and whose course he so flatteringly approves, is Gen. Hancock. His first order, on assuming command of the 5th Military District, is the cause of this message to Congress.

The document is completed, and its presentation to that body is likely to create some sensation. It is looked upon by those in the confidence of the Administration as the commencement of a new policy, to be followed in the other Military Districts by the removal of Generals Pope and Canby, and the appointment of Generals whose views agree with those of the President.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE—MONDAY.

The bill authorizing any person of good character and over twenty-one years of age to practice before the county court by paying five dollars, to be appropriated to the common school fund, passed its third and last reading.

The Senate bill incorporating the Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company, with the House amendment. Passed.

The bill establishing four more voting places in the city of Memphis. Passed.

The bill authorizing County Judges in the counties of Perry, Wayne, Obion, Weakley, Fayette, Smith and Bradley. Passed third reading.

The bill incorporating the Lebanon and Gallatin Railroad Company. Passed.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. Tuesday.

HOUSE—NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Waters—A bill to protect the rights of married women. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Dyer—Providing that clerks of courts shall make semi-annual statements to the Comptrollpr's office, instead of quarterly statements as now required. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 74—To incorporate the Overton Hotel Company. Passed.

Senate bill No. 65.—To incorporate the Widow and Orphans' Fund Life Insurance Company. Passed third reading.

The bill to pay A. A. Pearson, Metropolitan Police Commissioner at Chattanooga, $9000, elicited much discussion, which consumed the whole of the morning session, and was resumed in the afternoon. When a vote was reached the bill finally passed by a vote of 32 to 28.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. Tuesday.

The New Bankrupt Law—Proposed Important Amendment.

From the New York Herald.]

A circular letter has just been addressed through the Supreme Court at Washington to the District Judges and Registers of the Court of Bankruptcy, inviting suggestions of amendments to the recent "act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." Mr. Edwin James, an authority in bankrupt matters, has submitted and recommended to the Court practical amendments to the law. It has been found that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy a great defect exists in the want of power in the Court to protect the property of a petitioning debtor from the time of the petition being filed to the appointment of the assignee. At present, in many cases the property of the bankrupt being left in his own custody has been seized by the creditors under attachments, and thus taken from this jurisdiction to the Court, and in one noted instance a debtor, after filing his petition, absconded to Canada, after realizing a large sum by the fraudulent sale of his goods. Mr. James suggests that, immediately after the filing of a petition, the Court shall have power to appoint a provisional assignee to take possession of the assets of the debtor until the assignee is chosen by the creditors. And also, that an appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the District Judge in all cases of compulsory adjudication of bankruptcy. Again, it is submitted that the amount of fees required from a petitioning debtor should be reduced. In ordinary cases the fees vary from $120 to $150, and this tax falls with great severity upon those who have honestly given up all their property to their creditors. These and minor amendments are needed to the efficient working of the law, and will be submitted to Congress for early legislation upon them.

—The plate glass for the Treasury extension was imported from France, at a total cost when delivered at New York of $4200. The lowest bids the supervising architect could get in this country to furnish this glass were $9732 and $9250.

—A Norwich, Conn., junk dealer brought from Liverpool a horse shoe measuring ten inches each way and weighing four pounds.

—Planters are losing money on account of the large amount of tobacco thrown upon the Lynchburg, Va., market.

BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Several shocks of an earthquake were felt in various portions of this State last night.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, December 18.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular, signed by the Prefect of Police, placing the press of the city under more rigorous censorship.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Reduction of Fare by the Railroad Convention.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—The Railroad Convention, for the purpose of facilitating immigrant travel from New York to points West and Southwest, via Norfolk and Charleston, to-day fixed the fare for immigrants at $25 from New York to St. Louis, and two cents per mile to all other points.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—*House.* Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion or absence without leave from the army or navy by the act of June 19, 1867, shall be furnished certificates of honorable discharge under limitation and restriction of act, 2d section of repeals, the 21st section of act of March 3, 1865, which disfranchises deserters, except that it does not effect decisions of Courts Martial and does not entitle any person to bounty, pensions or emolument of any kind. Bill discussed without result.

Stevens' bill, which he sought to introduce yesterday, was taken up, the third section withdrawn and bill passed by 104 to 34.

A message from the President in commendation of Maj.-Gen. Hancock was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Election Ordered by Gen. Hancock in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—In Special Orders No. 213, dated to-day, Gen. Hancock gives notice that the election in Texas for or against an election, "for election" was carried; the same to be holden from the 10th to the 15th; the total number of registered voters to be 14,250, and the revision of the regulations to commence fourteen days previous to the election. The order apportions the delegates among the counties, and says "no elections shall be held in the counties not organized, or in which there has been no registration; and the election is to be held duly at the county seats; and each ballot presented by colored voters to be marked "colored" by the Judges of election. The Boards of Registration are charged to conduct the elections, and if from any cause the Registrars fail to perform their duty their places are to be filled by the County Judges, Clerks, or Clerks of the District Courts, provided they can qualify, otherwise the vacancies are to be filled by the appointment by the balance of the Board of Registration. The sale of liquors during the election is prohibited, and military interference is prohibited unless necessary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Message from the President to Congress in Relation to Gen. Hancock's Order Assuming Command of the Fifth Military District.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

An official copy of the order issued by Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters New Orleans, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of the circumstances. It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct. That he will uphold the courts and other civil officers for performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve peace and enforce law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred rights of trial by jury and the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be crushed out, or trodden under heel. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty are still an inheritance of this people, and ever should be. When a great soldier, with unrestrained power in his hands to oppress his fellow-man and country, foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress as President of that body, he spoke praise in saying he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities, through all dangers and disasters. Where power, above the law, spurned his acceptance, he calmly put temptation aside, by magnanimous acts of forbearance; he was the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. I am far from saying that Gen. Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac since the civil war who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order. I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country of which such an act as his at such a time is but fitting that the dignity should be vindicated and virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Cotton market firm and tendency upward. Orleans, 15c; sales, 5000 bales; receipts, 2226 bales; exports, 6473 bales. Sugar unchanged. Molasses in fair demand; fair to choice, 75c. Flour dull and depressed; no quotations. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats, no sales, but held at 83c. Pork very dull; jobbing, $23 50. Bacon shoulders, retailing, 11@11½c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, no sales; prime keg, 14@14½c; no sales of tierces for several days. Sterling, 48@48½, nominal. New York sight, ½c discount. Gold, 132½.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Tobacco, sales of 73 hhds at $5@10 for lugs to medium, and $20 50 for fair leaf. Flour, superfine, dull at $8; fancy, $13. Wheat, $2 35@2 45. Corn, shelled, in bulk, 55c; in ear, 76@80c. Oats, 65@67c in bulk. Cotton, 13½c for middling. New Louisiana sugar, 14½@15½c. Plantation molasses, 85@90c for new crop. Lard, in tierces, 13c. Hogs, 6½c cash. Mess pork, new, $22. Bacon, shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 15c; fancy hams, 20c packed. Whisky, raw, in bond, $1@32c.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Flour declining; family, $11@11 25. Wheat firm, $2 20@2 30. Corn active, 86@87c. Oats firm, 66@67c. Rye quiet, $1 55@$1 58. Cotton firm, 14c for middling. Whisky steady, 28c in bond. Hogs dull, irregular and nominal. Provisions dull and nominal. Pork, $19 50@20 50. Bulk Meats, 8@9c for loose. Lard, 11½@12c. Green Meats, 6½@11c. Groceries steady.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—Tobacco, steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet, 13c. Flour, unchanged. Corn very dull, 99@91c. Oats dull and drooping, 76@79c. Rye, $1 40. Provisions nominal. Hogs lower, 5½@6½c.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Cotton, quiet and unchanged; uplands, 15½c. Flour, dull; superfine, State and Western, $8 60@9 20. Whisky, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, quiet. Corn lower, $1 30@1 42. Oats quiet, 84c Western. Coffee quiet. Sugar, very quiet; Cuba, 11½c; Havana, 11¾c. Molasses, dull. Pork dull and lower, $20 65. Lard, 12¾@13c. Money easy and steady; call loans, 6@7. Sterling, 9½@10½. Gold, 33½. Exports of specie, $892,833. Government stocks stronger. Stocks higher; new Tennessees, 62½. Receipts at sub-treasury, $5,270,140; payments, $44,295,715; balance, $104,180,790.

Capital for the South.

The London *Star* states that Mr. Everett, a London barrister, is now on a visit to the United States to ascertain how the owners of plantations and other estates in the South can be assisted with capital to develop the resources of those sections which at the present are so depressed through the poverty of their owners. His chief object is to see if absolute and available security can be given, and the sums now locked up in England might be invested, realizing two objects—a good and safe return for British capital, and giving effectual aid to the industrial people of the South. It believes that at the present the poorer owners of lands in the South can only get assistance by paying about 2½ per cent. monthly, or at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—Of pneumonia, at his residence, on Central avenue, December 17, 1867, JOHN W. ARMSTRONG.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, this Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MILTON—In this city, on Wednesday, December 18, at the residence of Mrs. Rawlings, in Chelsea, WILLIAM E. MILTON, aged fifty-seven years.

Frankfort, Kentucky, papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1867, I will sell, at the Bonded Warehouse of Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., Jefferson street,

1 CLOCK,
3 METAL PITCHERS,
1 SMALL IRON SAFE,

Levied on as the property of Joseph Oshel, to satisfy a U. S. warrant issued against him by me, in favor of the U. S. Government, for taxes on his eating house since 1st May, 1867.

R. S. SAUNDERS,
Collector Internal Revenue 8th District Tenn.
dec19 ds

MEMPHIS STEAM LAUNDRY.

THE Laundry will be reopened for business again NEXT MONDAY (23d December), under the management of Mr. WM. O. DIBRELL, assisted by his wife, who have both had an experience of several years in a Laundry. Mrs. DIBRELL will give her personal attention to all work that comes in, more especially Laundry work for ladies. Circulars and price lists will be distributed in a few days, giving more detailed particulars.

Orders or addresses at 40 Jefferson street, or through City Post to WM. O. DIBRELL, Esq., Insurance Agent, Madison street; G. K. G. Jones, with Black, Cannon & Co., and O. F. Prescott & Co., 40 Jefferson street. Price lists can be obtained at the latter place. dec19tf

To Contractors and Builders.

I WILL exchange a few Suburban Lots in from two to five acres, for Fencing or Building Material; or will sell to parties wishing to improve on long time—only requiring interest annually on the purchase. Apply to J. H. SPEED, 42 Madison street, or to myself, on the premises.

dec18 1w* M. D. DEADRICK.

Removal.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
—HAVE REMOVED TO—
No. 18, Knickerbocker Building,
(MADISON STREET),
dec18 1w MEMPHIS, TENN.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

THE
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD

HAS just completed arrangements to ship Cotton to New York and all Eastern cities via Charleston, Norfolk, and by all rail via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and will give through Bills of Lading to all points, GUARANTEEING TIME, at the lowest rates which are given by any other route, and with more advantages to shippers than by any other line. A Day and Night Fast Freight Schedule having been put in operation, running through without break of bulk or detention.

SHIPPERS NEED APPREHEND NO DELAY.

We are determined to make this route what it should be—THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DESIRABLE LINE to Shippers from Memphis to all points. We have obtained the services of F. M. Patterson & Bro., in connection with Mr John Hudson as Soliciting Agents, who will give all information to shippers and sign Through Bills of Lading, at No. 278 Main street; also, Mr. A. J. Lowe, Agent at Depot.

SAM. TATE, President.
W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, Gen'l Freight Agent.
dec8 1m

J. J. SMITH. NO. L. LEECH

SMITH & LEECH,
Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
342 Second Street.
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whisky on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oct8 ce1 nov15 dec17 3m

Rich Land
FOR SALE.

HAVING resolved to abandon farming, I will, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Covington, Tipton county, Tenn., on the

First Day of January, 1868,

(New Year's day), sell to the highest bidder, my Plantation, lying three and a half miles from Covington, containing 1362 acres. Said land has been divided in lots to suit purchasers, from 50 to 200 acres, each lot or tract of land having comfortable Houses and cleared land on the same. This is one of the finest tracts of land in West Tennessee, and is an excellent opportunity for the people of the country of small means to buy them a good home, as my terms are very easy. The above land will be sold for one-third cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with a lien retained on the land for the balance of the purchase money.

Any one purchasing any of said lands can be supplied with corn and fodder, on the premises, at the market price of the country. John T. Douglas, Esq., is my agent, who will take pleasure in showing the land to any one wishing to purchase.

A plat of the land can be seen at the office of Peyton J. Smith, Esq. Mr. John Walker or T. P. Yarbro, living near the lands, will also show the land to any one desiring to purchase.

RICHARD B. SOMERVELL.

REFERENCES—D. C. Slaughter, Sheriff of Tipton county; C. W. Fallen, Covington; R. S. Barret, County Clerk Tipton county; R. H. Munford, Clerk and Master Tipton county; Peyton Collier, County Surveyor, Tipton county.

December 13, 1867. dec17 ds

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
CAMPBELL & MILLER,
No. 6
WALL STREET, NEW YORK
TO LOAN ON
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE,
—AND—
RAILROAD BONDS,
TO SUIT.
dec17 1m

WHISKY.

30 barrels, 30 half-barrels Whisky, 30° below Proof, on consignment, will be sold low, for cash, by immediate application to MART WALT & CO.,
dec11 tf 272 Front street.

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,
226 and 228 Second Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. dec14 1m

ELLIOTT & CO.,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Promenade Street,
Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing,
Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in
Hay, Oats, Corn,
AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 82 Beal Street, near Bayou Bridge
September, 1867. set

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer.....C. D. STEINKUHL

Great success of the young "California Favorite," FRANK MAYO.

Thursday Evening, December 19.—Will be presented RICHELIEU—Richlieu, FRANK MAYO.

In preparation—BLACK CROOK.

Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION CHURCH FESTIVAL & BAZAAR,
—AT—
328 SECOND STREET,
Adjoining the new Courthouse, opens
This Thursday Evening, Dec. 19th,
—AND—
Continues Every Night This Week.

Season Tickets, admitting adults to the Fair Picture Gallery, Tableaux, etc, One Dollar; Single Admission, Fifty Cents; Children, half price. dec19 2t

THE ANNUAL FAIR,
For the Support, Clothing, etc.,
OF THE ORPHANS,
Will be held in
EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Commencing
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26,
And terminating New Year's night.

No doubt an appeal for the Orphans will be generously responded to by all classes of the community. dec15 2w

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

Christmas Day.

THE MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE offers a Purse of $200 for a trotting Race on the 25th of December, 1867, free for all horses, mile heats, three best in five, to wagon; $25 entrance. Good day—good track. Three or more to fill. To close on the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock at the Gayoso House.

A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.
dec17

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,
GREENLAW OPERA BUILDING.
GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
COMMENCING
Monday Evening, December 16th,
And continue through the week.

TICKETS Fifty Cents each for gentlemen, to be had at the Rock and Axle Stores.

☞ The Ladies are cordially invited. dec11 td

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY
AND GYMNASTICS.

MDME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open at her new and splendid Hall, No. 221 Second street, in the Adams block, one of the most private and pleasant locations in the city. Mdme. L. has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of tuition. At the new and most fashionable

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITORS APPEAL: Among the several candidates named for the office of Mayor at our next municipal election, we consider as the most suitable our fellow-citizen, JOHN O'CONNER. Please announce him as our choice, and oblige. A MAJORITY OF VOTERS.
dec18 te

JOHN CUBBIN is a candidate for Alderman of the Ninth Ward at the approaching municipal election.

THOMAS MOFFET is a candidate for Alderman on the Eighth Ward at the ensuing election.
dec17 te

JOHN NEWSOM is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing municipal election.
dec18 te

J. D. DAVIS is a candidate for re-election as City Tax Collector on Privileges. dec8 te

J. P. FOSTER is a candidate for City Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. dec7

WE are authorized to announce Captain STAVE W. WILKINS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster, at the ensuing election. dec7

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UNDERWOOD as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector on Privileges, at the ensuing election. dec6 te

ALEXANDER M. FERGUSON is a candidate for Alderman of the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election. dec5 te

W. G. LOFLAND is a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor at the election 21 January.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT CHILD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election. nov27 te

W. H. FITCH, JR., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te6 J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This desirable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS,
dec17 1m At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—The Two Basement Rooms under 19 and 21 Madison street, suitable for Barber Shops or Saloons. Also, Offices above. Apply to W. R. HUNT, No. 13½ Union street.
dec17 1w

FOR RENT.—A desirable place for business men as well as farmers, (8) miles from the city on Horn Lake road 2½ miles from White's Station, on Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, near enough for persons to go in the city and return in the evenings. The place is in a healthy locality; all out houses necessary on the place; good water, and pearly of fruit on the place; two good rooms for tenants in the residence; 60 acres—more or less—of tillable land, and the privilege of the wood off of sixty acres woodland. Persons wishing to secure a cheap and healthy home for 1868 should apply at once, as such bargains are rarely offered. Apply to W. Shumate on the place
N. B.—This place offers great inducements to market men. dec5 1w

For Rent.

House and 11 Acres Ground,

Situated next north of Capt. Postal's, ON BRINKLEY AVENUE.

For particulars inquire of
F. H. CLARK & CO.,
dec15 1w Corner Main and Madison streets.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street. dec15

FOR RENT—
The PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1140 acres—two hundred miles east of Memphis, near the Pigeon Roost Road; 600 acres cleared and in a fine state for cultivation. The place is well watered for stock and a number of acres, to suit tenants. Houses all new and in good order, with many outbuildings, including Gin, Mill, Blacksmith's shop, etc.

Also, 2000 acres rich bottom land in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Helena, five miles from the river, with comfortable improvements and under good fence; will be rented in a body or in quality to suit tenants. 400 acres open land.

Apply to F. W. IRVINE, 278 Front Row, for further information, or JOHN B. CARNES, Admini-trator John F. Hamlin, deceased.
Memphis, November 25, 1867. nov22 1m

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
nov23 tf

FOR RENT—
An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Depot, near the Street Railroad. Five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to P. SUPPA,
Advertising Block, 2d Second street.
nov29 d&wif

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
o22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
o28-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

For Rent.

THE elegant Plantation of John Wildberger, deceased, four miles South of Memphis, on the river, entirely above overflow, containing two hundred acres cleared land, good Dwelling, Cabins, etc., will be leased to a good tenant for the ensuing year, on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to JEH. WAGGENER,
294 Main street, or to myself on the premises.
dec6 2w C. J. WILDBERGER.

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,
ON ARKANSAS RIVER.

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern, outbuilds, negro houses, gin and sawmill, good fencing, etc. All incomplete order. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost all the land on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John W. Appers, John a. Bass, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville.
dec8 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."

The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
NOLAN & BOSWELL,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block.
oct 17 Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
A Steinway & Sons' Seven Octave PIANO, nearly new, and of splendid tone, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 101 Adams street, or at Appeal office.
oct5 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Boiler and Fixtures complete—Engine with Cylinder 12 inches, with 24 inches stroke, usually termed 8 horse-power, in complete order. Apply at 263 Main street, or 296 Front row.
SOUTH W. FT. & COT. PRESS CO.
J. W. GARRITT, Asst'. Sup't.
Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec13 1m

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME, FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND near Brick Church in Chelsea, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good Houses. Prices very moderate. Call soon and take choice. B. R. THOMAS.
[nov26 5w]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN LAGRANGE, TENN.

THE splendid Residence and Town Lots in LaGrange, Tenn., known as the "PARIS GORMAN PLACE," are for sale; also, the Residence and Town Lots of Mrs. M. J. Goode. These places are in good condition, and can be bought cheap for cash, or terms of sale suited to purchaser. Information, apply to
H. C. MOLEMAN, Esq.,
dec3 2w LaGrange, Tenn.

WANTS.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER. A young man, without incumbrance, is desirous of a position of the above description, or will take an interest in the crop. Any person who desires a man, he cannot do better than employ the same. Direct to R. G. Craig, Residence, 379 Main street, or to John O'Connor, Liquor Dealer, 129 and 130, corner Market and Main streets.
dec14 1w

WANTED—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office.
dec12 tf

WANTED.—To rent a Dwelling containing six or eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' rooms, convenient to Court Square, or a street railway. Address "H," Appeal office.
dec6 tf

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL,

we want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money than the purchaser at three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil certainly costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more explosive than a tallow candle. Any lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and all we while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small territory for men of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.

For further information, call on or address
H. C. Hewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
Memphis, Tenn.
1y10

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND

REGALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

THURSDAY, : : : : : DECEMBER 19, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Through Express Daily..... 10:55 p.m. 6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily..... 1:0 p.m. 6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation
Daily (Sundays excepted). 7:45 a.m. 3:40 p.m
Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	4:00 p.m
Night Express	6:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m
Brownsville Accom'odat'n,	4:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m

Ticket offices No. 187½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
New Orleans Mail, daily	8:45 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oct

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employee or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

A Card.

OFFICE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,
MEMPHIS, December 18, 1867.

Mr. M. C. Kohn, our former assistant cashier, is hereby exhonerated from all charges brought against him. JACOB LAVY,
President.

It affords us much pleasure to publish the above card, taken from the *Evening Ledger* of yesterday, as it no doubt does justice to a worthy gentleman, and at the same time clears the Manhattan Savings Bank of any just grounds for uneasiness which may have arisen out of a misunderstanding between the Bank and their Cashier.

RETIRED.—Messrs. Ferguson and Lowry have retired from the stock company of the New Memphis Theater. The sun rises and sets all the same, and the play goes on as usual.

MR. MUNFORD, of the Tipton *Record*, and Maj. Jones, late of the Jackson *Clarion*, are in the city; also, Mr. Gosling, the well known carriage manufacturer of Cincinnati.

COSTILLO'S SALE.—Everybody will remember Cayce & Co. will sell everything in the shape of stock, buggies and carriages, this day at ten o'clock. We would say the prospects are good for good bargains.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.—By reference to our court notice it will be seen that the argument in the contempt case will be resumed this morning. When, oh when, G. M. H., shall we know whether the press is bound or free? Echo answers when!

CONTRACTORS.—It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the well known firm of Taylor, McBain & Co., had failed. We had always supposed that they had been able to carry them through in any undertaking. The report may or may not be false.

THE SEVENTH WARD.—Among the candidates for Alderman he hours from the Seventh ward, we notice the card of D. H. McFall. He is well fitted for the position, and if elected will be as faithful a guardian of the public interests as he has been of the county prisoners.

THE ORPHANS.—Our people should not forget that a Fair for the benefit of the orphans of St. Peters' Church will be held during Christmas week at the Exchange Building. The Christian ladies who have this work in charge will, we hope, receive their just meed of reward for the benefit of the friendless here, as they are sure to do above where all are judged.

A HANDSOME DONATION.—George L. Grayser, proprietor of the Overton Smokers' Emporium, has, with his wonted liberality, contributed a fine meerschaum pipe, which will be raffled at the Orphans' Fair. It is such a specimen as only Grayser keeps, and we know he keeps the best, for we have tried one very effectually, and therefore speak advisedly.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—We learn that Mr. John Overton, Sr., has reduced rents on Main street stores which last year paid $6000 to $3500. This is a step in the right direction. Let those who hold the destinies of Memphis in their hands go and do likewise. The rents heretofore, and (in many cases) at present, have been enormously extravagant, more than the people can bear. No wonder we are poor!

A RUNAWAY.—A pair of horses attached to a farm wagon started from Main street, yesterday evening, and ran down Union. Mr. Wolf, who was driving his gay team up the street, in endeavoring to get out of the way, turned too short, when the carriage was upset and himself and friend dumped. Nobody hurt, but several persons badly frightened.

WHARFBOATS.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Tuesday evening, a proposition was introduced by Alderman Hill, of the Fourth Ward, to clear the landing of the wharfboats from Poplar street to Beal street, to be reported on next Tuesday evening. The particular reasons which inspired the move, did not transpire—only that they were prejudicial to the city's interests.

FEMALE FIGHTISTS.—Yesterday morning two residents of that *delightful* locality known as Happy Hollow, engaged in a neighborly quarrel; words came to blows, missiles of various kinds were thrown, the neighborhood was alarmed, and the police came. The result was that Mrs. Sherry and Miss Cox were taken before Mr. Justice Heinrich, and committed to jail. An investigation will be made to-day as to their disorderly conduct.

MESSRS. CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER. These gentlemen own, perhaps, the largest planing mill and lumber yard in the city, and keep constantly on hand a general assortment of flooring, ceiling, weatherboarding, sash, doors, blinds, moulding and stair material, building and framing lumber of every description, and seasoned oak and walnut. They understand their business thoroughly and are gentlemen of enterprise and reliability. They give prompt attention to all orders entrusted to them. See card elsewhere.

DISHONEST DRAYMAN.—Almost daily we see posted up in the stationhouse, notices asking the police to arrest drivers of drays for failing to deliver goods at the proper destination. A case of this kind occurred yesterday, in which the delinquent was caught. One Wesley McGee took a load of groceries and provisions from a house on Front street, to be delivered in North Memphis. He failed to return the dray ticket. The purchaser did not receive his goods, and complaint was made. The police were notified and soon arrested the dusky driver. He will come before the clerical commissioner this morning. A simple fine will not correct this evil. The licenses of such thieves should be forfeited.

AT the Fifth Ward Democratic Conservative primary meeting, held at the Criminal Court room, on Second street, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., Wm. Bowen was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Alderman on the Democratic Conservative ticket at the coming municipal election. There was also selected as delegates for a city convention Messrs. N. J. Wiggins, Martin Cohen, Daniel Hanley, W. T. Thurmond and W. B. Archer. The voters of the Fifth Ward do earnestly call on all the other wards to meet them in convention, with five delegates to each ward, on Saturday evening, 21st inst., at the Criminal Courtroom, on Second street, to nominate city officers.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. J. Worsham and W. A. Williams, and ladies, returned from a camp hunt and fishing excursion last evening, in fine health and spirits. We acknowledge substantial evidences of their success, and certainly wish "many happy returns."

The friends of Mr. J. W. Armstrong will be grieved to learn that he died at his residence, near the city, Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Armstrong came to Memphis in 1853, and was formerly a member of the saddlery firm of Edmondson & Armstrong. For several years past he had been engaged in business on his own account. Mr. Armstrong was a warm hearted, genial gentleman, and possessed a large circle of devoted friends. His funeral will take place to-day.

A CARD.—At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Conservative Club, held at the Criminal Court room, Wednesday, December 18th, the undersigned was nominated as a candidate for Alderman of the above ward, on the following platform:

We, the undersigned, Democratic Conservative voters of the Fifth Ward, do hereby pledge ourselves to labor with all our zeal to promote the Democratic Conservative cause, by word, act and deed; and we further pledge our earnest support to the nominee of the Democratic Conservative Convention, on the platform that white men shall rule America:

Citizens of the Fifth Ward, having received the nomination of the Democratic Conservative Convention of the Fifth Ward, I most respectfully ask the support of the citizens of the ward who claim to belong to the white man's party.
MARTIN COHEN.

THE MAYORALTY.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The *Bulletin* continues its diatribes against Mayor Lofland, and exercises its ingenuity in inflicting the most serious and complicated, if not savage thrusts, into the vitals of the writer of these articles, whom it denominates his "malignant scribbler." As before remarked, *we* have no controversy with the *toady* of the *Bulletin*, and its venom "touches us not." What we write is for the public good, to do an honest public officer justice, and to strip the mask from an unprincipled knave who knows no generous impulse, and is governed by no motive power that does not spring from selfishness. Cunning is not denied to him, and a share of smartness, but they are dangerous weapons in his hands—dangerous because he is at the same time unscrupulous, malignant and persistent. He almost has a rampart in his insignificance, but even, as if to, he prefers shooting his poisoned darts from a safe distance or from behind a screen. His proneness to falsehood and malignancy have disclosed his present whereabouts, and he attempts his old character of "the artful dodger," to evade all personal responsibility (if he had any) of preferring directly the charges he insinuates, or would saddle upon others.

Throughout nearly a column of the *Bulletin* yesterday, the Deputy United States Marshal attempts the exercise of his *wit* and sarcasm, his humor and his satire, to evade the just animadversions he has incurred, and adroitly interlards his article with a reiteration of his insignificant assaults against Mayor Lofland's efficiency as a municipal officer. In a previous article, (on Tuesday,) surrounded by the usual *twaddle* and circumlocution, it trumped up a direct charge against the Mayor! A neglect of duty in not making a quarterly report of the finances of the city to the Board, that should be published in at least one of the city papers. This was a venial fault, if fault it were, because the Board had spread before it every month a full exhibit of the financial condition of the city from the City Comptroller, and as the Mayor is present at the meetings of the Board, ready to furnish all required information, if there had been any omission deemed important, a request from any member of the Board would have been responded to by the Mayor. That is all worth the slightest notice in the article of Tuesday, which abounds however in the specious inuendoes in which the "fat boy" of the *Bulletin* is an adept. In Wednesday's issue, it pays its customary compliments, and says:

"The deeds of the official year are on record; the revealing fruit hangs on the tree—yet no record, no result is pointed to or quoted from, by the party engaged in the work of opposition; are the criticisms passed upon Mr. Lofland's performances."

This, of itself, exhibits the tactics of the *Bulletin* in a strong light, and shows what knavery is cloaked under a saintly appearance. That Mayor Lofland is guilty in general terms and indirect phraseology, and when called upon to specify its charges, it expresses astonishment that "no result is quoted from to prove how erroneous are the charges of Mayor Lofland's peformances." This is like the critic who pronounced a player a bad actor, and when asked to prove it, demanded that the actor should prove that his *criticism* was incorrect. Again the "artful dodger" says:

"We must remark here, however, that for the *Bulletin* to have urged charges would have been a work of supererogation; the proceedings in the City Council last night save us from performing that task, and to carry them through in any undertaking. The report committee of examination must be left the work of 'demonstration.'"

How was the *Bulletin* apprised that all this would occur in the Board on Tuesday evening? for the article was evidently written prior to any action of the Board, that in any respect could have made charges by the *Bulletin* "a work of supererogation." But a single inquiry as to financial matters was instituted by Alderman Passmore, and that was after 11 o'clock p.m., and it will not be reported upon until next Tuesday evening. The *Bulletin* evidently expected something more, and must have been greatly disappointed that its anticipations amounted to so small a matter, which will be found very easy of explanation.

In its usual circumambient manner, the *Bulletin* endeavors to evade the report that it had an eye upon the city printing and perquisites in case of Dr. Shaw's election, and Doctor Bellenfant's retreat from any collusion in the matter in a note to the APPEAL, from which this brief extract is taken:

"The only intimation that I ever had from the *Bulletin* was a half querulous and half jocose complaint that I seemed to be afraid that the *Bulletin* might show some friendship for me. As to what the *Bulletin* is now driving at I am sure I do not know—do you?"

Well, this was, at least, the usual caution of the Deputy United States Marshal, who was merely *feeling his way*. He complained that Dr. Shaw was "afraid that the *Bulletin* might show some friendship." He was waiting for overtures—"Barkis was willing."

We follow the sinuosities of Mr. Deputy United States Marshal Bingham no farther. He has shown himself capable of all sorts of tergiversations and equivocations, and to clear the mystery his cunning seeks to throw around that which he is afraid to approach directly, would occupy more time and space than can be conveniently spared.

In our first number we quoted from Mayor Lofland's first Message, to show that he inculcated enlightened retrenchment and economy. In the same Message he recommended that the Board should submit to a vote of the people the issuing of $500,000 in bonds authorized by the charter, to relieve the city indebtedness and pursue a system of permanent improvements. He urged on the Board the necessity of constructing water works, of paving the streets after the Nicolson plan, and the erection of public school houses, instead of renting as had been the mode. In pressing the permanent paving of the streets, he showed that under the old system, since 1850 it had cost the city $1,250,000, without any corresponding benefit, if any, at all had been derived.

Not wishing to extend these articles beyond a certain length, we must content ourselves with these brief references to the past, which conclusively show that Mayor Lofland has been keenly alive to the duties of his station, and brought to the notice of the Board in proper form, the important measures that claimed its attention. The *Bulletin*, and kindred spirits are unfavorable to his re-election would have it appear that he is responsible for the financial condition of the city, when he has done everything in his power, and neglected nothing to improve it. The *Bulletin* claims to be "*par excellence*, of the President—why does it not berate him for the omissions and commissions of Congress? The Mayor is the executive officer of the Board of Aldermen, and has no power to act in the matter for which he is censured in round terms, without the concurrence of the Board. He is not responsible for the fact that city bonds have been unsaleable—or that city scrip has depreciated. He might as well be held responsible for the scarcity of money and the high rates of interest demanded. That he has been prudent, attentive and urgent for the city's welfare, is known to all conversant with city affairs.

CIVES.

WHAT CARROLL THINKS OF THE PRESENT AND FUTURE—FREEDMEN TRANSPORTED.—A letter from our excellent correspondent "Carroll," who has recently traversed Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee, has been unaccountably delayed in transmission to this office. The writer states that times are wholly changed. Twelve months ago every farmer eagerly sought the services of freedmen; now, those only are employed whose industry makes their services valuable. This state of facts comes of the cotton tax and general financial ruin, wrought by Radical misrule. Our correspondent predicts much suffering among colored members of the Loyal League. He insists that Florida should be bought and the whole State given to freedmen. If it were just to compel the removal of Indians to inhospitable regions of the West, or to sell Piquods and Narragansetts into slavery, as was done by the Pilgrim Fathers, there can be no harm in this separation of whites and whites. "Carroll" then insists that there should be a speedy convention of the people of Tennessee for the purpose of reforming the State Constitution. A thorough change in modes of agricultural life is anticipated by "Carroll." Grain and fruits may be furnished to the cities of the Northwest by our farmers without loss from competition. Potatoes, corn, wheat, grapes and every product of Tennessee may appear in Cincinnati one month before Ohio harvests are garnered. Such will be the crops of next year in Tennessee, and such products require the least possible labor. Industrial as well as political facts, our correspondent asserts, concur in militating against the interests of freedmen. It is also true that negroes now devote their lives mainly to political business. They levy contributions upon candidates, and lounge away the streets in towns and villages. In confirmation of these statements, we hear it said that there are five thousand colored voters in and around Memphis. They throng the streets in many places, and make the nights hideous. Col. Fitch makes speeches, Beecher goes with the throng, Bowen keeps an open account at a famous rum hole, and the streets are crowded after nightfall by mobs which visit first one and then another of the candidates. There is reason in the philosophy of "Carroll." Facts to which he admits had already attracted attention when his letter was received.

AN ERROR.—In our notice of Capt. Flippin's lecture, yesterday morning, we stated that our young and talented friend James H. Sullivan recited his piece at the conclusion of the lecture. It was done before the address. It is to be hoped that these lectures will be more numerously attended in future.

A FUNERAL WITHOUT A DEATH.

WASTED ELOQUENCE.

An Unpardonable Mistake.

When Yellow Jack was ravaging the city, or an epidemic quite as fatal, a lawyer, anticipating the departure of some one of his professional brethren, prepared a funeral eulogium. The occasion, of course, was artistically finished, and the beauties of rhetoric were exhausted in the decoration of this "extemporaneous" outburst. We are told that the famed harangue pronounced by Pericles, in honor of his countrymen who fell in battle, was conned over by the adroit barrister, and tribute thus levied upon Grecian rhetoric to render his speech incomparably rich in all the treasures of art. Day after day the doctors met, wrangled, quarreled and pronounced learned opinions; and day after day death stalked over unobstructed highways. Rich and poor alike fell before the grim destroyer. The lawyer became restive—his speech was growing old; not one of his professional associates was stricken down. The studied production was too good to be lost, and by some means unknown a local editor was induced to announce the sudden demise of a member of the bar, on the late years rarely frequented halls of justice. The court was convened, the venerable, and visaged Judge sat wearily upon the woolsack, jurors and witnesses whose faces are familiar to those that go about the palaces of justice, filled the apartment. There was a suppressed hum of many voices, telling stories of suffering and death. Some one in mellowed accents at length announced the sudden demise of Mr. H., an excellent gentleman and faithful attorney. Our Pericles was at hand. The sad tones in which H's death was made known still echoed about the building, when he addressed the court. To reproduce the story would be quite impossible. In plaintive, low, soft, musical accents the virtues of the dead were recited. It was told how generous he was, how truthful and brave. The city, too, was full of his friends. The aged of our people had known and loved him when a boy, and the young revered him for his many virtues.

We cannot give even an imperfect outline of the eloquent eulogium uttered by the famous barrister. Gowned justice wept, and Billy R. and "eleven other good and lawful men" bowed their heads in an agony of grief. The lawyer sat down, and the applause that greeted him was the stillness of a death chamber, interrupted now and then by sighs and sobs. The whose sudden demise was deplored and virtues celebrated, came in the doorway. The orator of the occasion was the first to discover his presence. He hurried out, and with the alleged corpse, drowned sorrows at Harry Weathersbee's. Resolutions expressive of the grief of the entire bar were prepared with the utmost care, were never given to the world; but that speech will never be forgotten.

When Prentiss, the matchless popular orator of America, closed one of his marvellous harangues before the thousand people, at Nashville, he fell fainting into the arms of the late Gov. Jones. "Die now, Prentiss, die now!" exclaimed Jones, "mortal man never achieved such a triumph!"

In the cases before us, should the barrister or Alderman have died? Or, must the former still puzzle courts by his ingenuity, and startle juries by his eloquence, while the latter presides with wondrous grace and dignity in the municipal legislature?

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The cold evening, the Fair, or something else kept people from witnessing the thrilling tragedy of *St. Tropez* last evening. The audience was meager, but the acting was very fine, and Mr. Mayo was twice called before the curtain. The story of the play is not unknown to us, though we do not remember to have seen the play itself before. The plot is of the most harrowing character. "Henri," a rich islander, weds a beautiful lady who was already a *fiancee*. He becomes aware that his wife has loved another, and believes her false. Stimulated by "Antoine," (Rooke) who is avaricious of "Henri's" fortune for his own child. The former lover of "Amelie," (Mrs. Allen), "Henri's" wife, is "Charles D'Arville," (T. Brown), to whom "Henri" is an unknown benefactor. "Antoine" insidiously poisons "Henri," and appearances are against "Amelie." The poisoned man discovers the assassin mixing the last fatal dose, by the victim who is seated before a glass. Too acting, as we have said, was thrilling, and Mr. Mayo deserved the rounds of applause he received. The "Charles" of Mr. Brown was also a fine performance, and Mrs. Allen, and Miss Isabel Waldron, as "Estelle," merit their full share of praise. To-night Mr. Mayo will appear as *Cardinal Richelieu*.

THE TEMPERANCE FAIR.—It affords us much pleasure to say that the attendance at the Temperance Fair, now being held at the Greenlaw club rooms, was very large last night, being a large increase over any previous attendance. Table No. 5, presided over by Mrs. Henry W. Taylor and Mrs. Lena Chapelle, presents unusual attractions. Capt. H. A. Louis won the set of castors. They could not have been given to a more worthy or gallant gentleman. Dancing was kept up with much spirit till a late hour. At the close the votes for the various articles stood as follows:

For the cane for the most popular candidate for Mayor—Lofland, 9; O'Conner, 5; Park, 5.

Harness for livery stable keeper—Jas. Seligman, 27; Brackett & Co., 13; Jesse Forrest, 10; Dismukes & Kellogg, 5; Maddox, 6; D. Wolf, 7; W. Joyce, 4.

For base ball bat—Pride of the South, 9. Wadd Hunt, the street car conductor—Clemmons, 5; Boyte, 2.

Let all who desire to spend a pleasant evening and contribute to a good cause, attend the Greenlaw Club room every night this week.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH BALL.—Father Schneider, of the St. Mary's Church, has made arrangements for a grand ball to take place at the Casino rooms, on Adams street, Monday evening. A fine gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars, is to be presented to the most prominent candidate for Mayor; another gold watch to the most prominent candidate for Tax Collector, and a fine gold headed cane to the gentleman obtaining the majority of votes as Tax Collector on Privileges; and, to top the climax, the likeliest Alderman's wife is to be presented with a rare silk dress. We predict a happy time to all who may attend the ball.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out at the house of Mr. James Cohen, situate on the West side of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad shops, on the corner of South and Shelby streets. The building was a total loss. A part of the furniture was saved. The engines were promptly on the spot and did good service. We do not know who got the first water.

A HOMICIDE AT JACKSON.—At Jackson, Tenn., on Saturday the 7th, John R. Woolfolk, formerly Sheriff of the county, and R. H. Caswell, had an altercation about some real estate, and hard words having passed between them, the latter gentleman seized a brickbat and struck the former such a blow as to cause his death. Woolfolk's funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens and Masons, he being a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO. will discontinue the sale of their fine line of Carpets, etc., after Saturday next, and all persons unsupplied will call before that time and look and, if they like, purchase. dec19 3t

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Appeal: Allow me, an humble citizen, to say a few words as to the situation under which our people—that is, our honest, working people—are now surrounded. Those persons who work for the means of support are and have been for weeks subjected to the depredations and stealages of the army of rogues and robbers which have been flowing rapidly into the city, and one might almost say, have control of the means necessary for the support of those who work for a living. While a large portion of the people work for a support during the day, rogues make use of the night to take from them their honest gains, and are now reducing many to want and poverty. Pieces of some of these outrages are published through the papers of the city, and this is generally the end of it. I have conversed with many old residents, and find them alarmed at the present state of affairs. The honest and industrious, or the thieves and robbers, must give the track, and that in a very short time. In this connection, I would like to know to what extent the honest and industrious portion of the community may expect protection from the thousands of idle men now plaguing our city? What has become of our vagrant law? Has it been suspended for election purposes? I hope not. As a citizen, please allow me to call for the most energetic exercise of the vagrant law. Men, women and children are now suffering in its absence. In the hands of such a populace as now infest the city, the lives and property of citizens are worthless. To whom shall we apply? Just before our August election, we applied to Gen. Thomas. The present exigency is greatly in excess of the demand in August last. Self-protection demands united action from every honest, well-meaning citizen. When our officers of State and city neglect us, we must look to other sources for protection. When we see *black* clouds surrounding us, we generally have an eye to some means of protection. Is this the time for thought or action? Being an alarmist, I await the action of better informed minds.
DECEMBER 12, 1867. CITIZEN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

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DECEMBER 12, 1867. CITIZEN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the crime of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphi phia.
oc24 d&wsm

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine; Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and wonderful virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for dulooow this Syrupany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICES—25 Fulton street, NW York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 41 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. oc29 eod 6m

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—Wm. *M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—The following orders and decrees were entered on yesterday:

Hardin vs a very, decree of sale.
Cochran vs Jokes, order to give bond.
Haskall vs Jones, order to give bond.
Peck vs Waddell, order to pay fund.
Carnes vs Sancer, injunction dissolved, etc.
Overton vs Mason, demurrer overruled.
Booth vs Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, order for attachment.
The cases set for hearing to day as as follows:
H. D.
675. Hughes vs Hughes, divorce bill.
Preston vs Preston, bill to construe will.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The investigation in the *Avalanche* contempt case was resumed on yesterday. Mr. Henry concluded his argument on behalf of the Court. To-day Messrs. Yerger and Jennifer will reply, after which Judge Hunter will give his decision on the motion of defendants to quash the attachments. All parties out on bonds until renew the same before Saturday next, as the docket will be called on that day and forfeitures taken against delinquents.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.*—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

1035 Berlin vs Overton.
880 Armstrong vs Taylor, Cole & McLeod.
881 Judge vs Taylor, Cole & McLeod.
548 Jones vs Barnett.
379 Jennings vs Joiner.
681 Becker vs Secondaid.
709 Brooks vs Groves et al.
707 Brothers vs Hinchle.
705 Hill vs Vernon.
707 Mackay & Co vs Park et al.
710 Bird & Co vs Saint.
713 Owners of steamer Galdon vs Hickman.
716 Lincoln vs Meath.
717 Hudnall Bros vs Healey.
719 Francis et al vs Towns et al.
Proceedings on Writs of Inquiry are set for the 23d and 24th of December, inst.

MUNICIPAL COURT—

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, December 18, 1867.

Exchange is abundant, so much so that some of our banks sold during the day at ½% discount, although the current counter rates remain at par. There is no change in buying rates.

Gold in New York to-day at noon was 135¾c, and closed at 135¾c. There was the usual light transactions here at 132@132½c buying with no counter demand to note.

Silver nominally 125@126 buying.

City Scrip has not declined since yesterday, but it is weaker. Brokers are buying at 34@35c which are their offering rates. Selling at 36@37c.

There is some demand for County Warrants in small pieces, and brokers pay about 3c more for them than for large amounts. The offering rate to-day is 64@67c. Selling at 70@75c.

Small Police warrants are also in demand, but the offerings are light. Buying at 82c. Selling at 85@90c.

In the recent report of the Director of the Mint the question of an international coinage is discussed, and some statements of interest are made. The object is to establish some unit of coinage by which the coins of the United States, France and England may become readily exchangeable. A close approximation already occurs in the twenty-five franc, the half eagle, and the sovereign. The five dollar gold piece, however, is now slightly the most valuable; the coin of twenty five francs would be worth in our present money, $4 82.5, and the British sovereign is worth $4 86.7. By changing the coinage of this country and England but slightly in the intrinsic value of the pieces—by reducing the value of the half eagle 17.5 cents, and the value of the sovereign 4.2 cents—the coins would be exactly interchangeable, and a definite relation would also be established with the new gold coinage of Austria, Prussia, the German States, and with the coinage of Italy.

A specimen coin has recently been struck by the French mint, having stamped upon it both the French and English indices of value—a sort of compound of the American half eagle and the French twenty-five franc piece. As this time, when we have so little gold in circulation, the subject may well be considered.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day opened steadily. Uplands 7¾d, Orleans 7¾d. At noon was nominally unchanged, but closed with an active demand and prices advanced ⅛d; Uplands 7¾d. Sales for the day footed up 12,000 bales. The New York market at the opening was quiet but steady at 15¾c for Middlings and 16¼c for Orleans. At noon there was no change, and at the close the demand was moderate at prices weak. Sales, 1500 bales. Our market was fairly active, but matters were somewhat reversed from yesterday. Then buyers run around seeking tables, while to day tables sought them. Factors are mostly anxious to sell, but at the same time are no willing to undersell the market, except where the planter is in no way and awaiting a sale, as is now very frequently the case. Among the tables offered to day was one containing 450 bales, the whole raised on one plantation, and embracing some three or four grades, but averaging Strict Middling. The factor offered it all at 14c, and a buyer has the refusal until 10 a.m. to-morrow. It is one of, if not the largest, lot which has been offered this season on any one table. The market closed weak.

Ordinary	11 @11½
Good Ordinary	12 @12¾
Low Middling	12¾@13
Middling	13¾@—
Strict Middling	13¾@14
Good Middling	14¾@—
Middling Fair	15¾@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	1,508	
Received previously	99,722	101,230
		102,400
Exported to-day	701	
Exported previously	88,589	87,290
Stock on hand		15,110

A New York cotton circular of the 14th says of the Liverpool sales to arrive:

The decline in the week is about 1⅛c, for which we can see no cause, except the very low sales "to arrive" in Liverpool. By whom these sales were made is not known here; but it is thought that they are "short sales," to be bought in when the market is sufficiently depressed. The "to arrive" orders to sell, to arrive, having gone from this side at less than 7d; and the offering figures, giving the cost of cotton, including freight by sail, commission, insurance and other expenses, at the principal ports, will be evidence enough to any cotton factor: would not order sales at 6⅞d when they could get equal to 7¾d at home:

New Orleans, Gold, and sold in Liverpool	7.40d.	
Mobile,	6.40 "	7.23
Savannah,	6.27 "	7.07
Charleston,	6.24 "	7.04
New York,	6.35 "	7.15

In this calculation the exchange is taken at the same rate, although in New York it is nearly one per cent higher than at the South.

The general markets to-day were not active. A fair proportion of country teams were in town, but they carried away very little in the way of supplies. Many of our planters show a commendable desire to pay off their indebtedness, and in order to do so are compelled to do without many articles which in former years were considered indispensable. There has been a fair stock of corn on the landing since our last. One boat brought 1,500 sacks, and the Mayflower is looked for with almost a full cargo from the Ohio. Shelled in new gunnies sold at 85@90c, and in second hand sacks at 85@87c. Ear corn is scarce but some small lots were sold at 80@85 from landing. Oats are firm at 80@85c. Bran scarce at $20@40. Hay firm at $20@27. Mess Pork, $23 50@24. Prime Mess, $20@21. Rough, $18@19. Clear Sides, 16½@16c. Shoulders, 13¼@12½c. Bulk Sides 14@14½c. Bulk Shoulders, 10½@11c. Ribbed Sides in bulk 13@13½c. Breakfast Bacon, 17@18c. Lard in tins, 15@17c. Plain Canvassed, 15@16c. Plain Sugar Cured, 20@22c. S. C. Canvassed (old) 18@20c. Consumed inactive at $4 75@5 for fresh and kilndried. Navy Beans, $4@4 25. India Bagging, 24@25c; Hemp, 25@27c; Hand, 18@20c. Rosewax, 30c. Choice Butter in demand at 40@45c; good, 36@38c; cooking butter, 20@30c. Western Reserve Cheese, 15½@16c. E. Factory, 16½@17c. Cider per barrel, $10@12. Candles, light weight, 18@20c. Clear Rio, Gemeine, 25@26 50. Coffee, Rio, 24@27c; Java, 38@40c. Cos-i Oil, 60@—. Eggs in demand and scarce at 40@42c. Flour firm; superfine, $7@7 50. Extra, $9 50@10. XX, $11@12 50. XXX and fancy brands, $13 50@15. Mackerel, No 1 kits, $2 75@3; No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3, $2 25@2 50. Grease, 5@6c. Gunnies, new, 24@25c; second hand, 10@18c. New Louisiana Molasses, 70@90c in barrels; 75@95c in kegs. Dry Flint Hides, 18c. Dry salt, 16@17c; Green Salt, 9@10c; green, 7@8c. Nails, 8@7@7 rates. Onions, scarce 2½@3c. Potatoes firm at $1 75@4 25 per barrel; sweet, 90c@$1 per bushel. Powder, $8 per keg; half kegs, $4 50; quarters, $2 25. Shot, $5 25@5 50 per sack. Chickens scarce at 35@5 50 per doz. Turkeys, $1@2 00. Iron ties, 8@9c. Rope dull at 19@16c for Manilla; nodemand for Rand made. Barrel Salt is scarce at $4 50@4 75; sack firm at $2 25@3 50; mat, $2 10@2 25. Tallow, dull at 9@10c. Tar per dozen Kegs, $6@8 00. Wool washed, 25@28c; 35@36c for inferior. Whisky dull at $1 85@1 75 for common. Sugars, crushed and powdered, 18@19c. Coffee, 15½@17½c; brown, 14@16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 10@1 25; bright manufactured, $1@1 25; medium, 80@85c; common, 60@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@1 50; common, 35@75c. Whisky is dull at $1 85@2 00 for common.

The stock market is poorly supplied with choice beef cattle, and prices are firm at 6@7c. Inferior are dull and nominal. Live hogs are also scarce, while dressed are more plentiful.

Wagon and Carriage Material

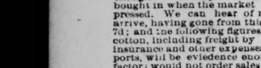
Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 25 25
Wagon wheels	— @ 18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 40@ 4 40
Buggy spokes, do	3 80@ 5 00
Wagon spokes, do	4 00@ 6 00
Bent felloes, do	1 80@ 3 85
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— @ 90
Buggy poles, each	— @ 90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 3 00
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50@ 17 50

aeb dawfm

KNABE PIANOS!

KNABE PIANOS!



THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at

NO. 375 MAIN ST., (Jackson Block,)

Memphis, Tennessee,

au22 tf By LEOPOLD GOEPEL.

MARTIN WALT. R. P. WALT.

MARTIN WALT & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers

—AND—

Commission Merchants

No. 272 Front Street,

dec15 1w MEMPHIS, TENN.

STERLING FOWLKES, WM. A. STEFFEY. THOMAS P. ADAMS, WITH

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

[Successors to Fowlkes & Co.,]

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM" COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia

Also, agents for the "GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Henderson, Ky. Have on hand for sale, by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 3m

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:

Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis; Fike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans; H. M. Rice, Jan. Banker, St. Louis. oct2 1y

A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'GHEE

LACEY & M'GHEE,

Cotton Factors,

Dealers in Plantation Supplies

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 222 Front Street, Memphis.

☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton. dec1 1m

J. W. DICKINSON, Formerly Reid & Dickinson. Dr. B. F. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C.S.A.

J. W. DICKINSON & BRO.,

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss by weight, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. dec11 1m

CHURN DASHER.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER.

Retail Price Everywhere, - $3 00.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SOUTHERN States for "FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER," at the popular CHINA HALL of

EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT,

No. 321 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.,

and for sale by agents everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY in the UNITED STATES.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Agents Wanted

In every county in the United States for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Liberal inducements to active and reliable men.

M. BARON & CO.,

321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,

Agents for the United States.

Madison, Gibson, Dyer,

Obion, Henry and Hardeman counties, Tenn.; and Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc and Yallobusha counties, Miss., are open to agency for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Apply immediately to

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Col. W. Underwood,

The popular candidate for municipal honors, says butter is made at his house in less than five (5) minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. W. B. Waldran, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, uses the FINLEY DASHER. Reckon if he can now afford to do without it? Dr. J. Y. Cummings says butter is obtained at his house in from three to five minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. Go and get one and try it yourself. Price, $3 00, cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,

321 Main street.

Young Men

Who cannot make money at clerking, can, with a little effort and a little capital, make money, surely and rapidly, by sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Come and see us, and we will convince you.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,

Agents for the United States.

Get One

Of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS and try it; if not fully up to representation, return it and get your Three Dollars.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Everybody Knows

The genial "Charlie" Morris. He says the FINLEY CHURN DASHER beats everything in Arkansas. A Mason, of Germantown, says is astonishing and delighting the good housekeepers of his neighborhood with the marvelous work of the DASHER. Can't please your wife and daughters better than by adding a DASHER to your household inventory. Only $3 00. Agents wanted everywhere at $3 00. More agents wanted.

E. W. Caldwell,

Shelby Depot, says no housekeeper ought to be without a FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and no one certainly WILL after one trial, for the trifling sum of $3 00. Ask Dr. Henry Dickery, Dr. Love and General J. C. N. Robertson, of Hernando, what they would take for their FINLEY DASHERS if they could not get another. Perhaps they would surprise you with their answers. Retailed everywhere at $3 00. More agents wanted.

Eight Hundred and Seven

(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it does not perform all we promise for it, come and get your money again.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

"Western Reserve"

and "Goshen" housekeepers and dairymen pronounce the FINLEY CHURN DASHER the best churning implement yet seen. Try it yourself, and you will be fully convinced. Retail at $3 00. J. A. CAMERON & CO.

2000 Finley Churn Dashers

To arrive next week. Agents can be profitably employed. Our agents are all making money. You can do the same, if you will try.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Fathers and Sons

Who have toiled all the year long for the "voter" and the tax-gatherer, can, with LESS LABOR, with MORE PLEASURE, and with cash capital to the value of one good Mule, drive a lucrative business, without rent, insurance, burglar safes, acceptances, indorsements or open accounts, by calling upon the Agents of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, 321 Main street, Memphis.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Maj. H. D. Bulkley

Uses one of the FINLEY DASHERS—so do Capt. H. H. Potter, Capt. Jos. Lenow, Judge Arch'd Wright, Maj. M. J. Wicks, Newton Ford, Esq., B. B. Barnes, Esq., H. A. Montgomery, Esq., Dr. A. Burleson, Morris L. Webb, Esq., and hundreds of others. They are sold at $3 retail, cash, and guaranteed.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

A Cash Remittance of $3,

Or an order "C. O. D." by Express, will obtain one of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS, shipped to any part of the United States. Send for Circular, with three cent stamp.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

RECTIFIER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

Common, Rectified and Bourbon

WHISKIES,

Supplied to the Trade

At the Lowest Market Prices.

nov12 1m

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct2

Just Received.

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pelly Isin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO., 276 Front Street.

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D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, N. VACCARO. M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

TRANSPORTATION.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct,

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 36 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Extra Coaches when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice.

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent, Little Rock, Ark. no6 daw

WHEATON NURSERY.

Two Miles South of Memphis, on Horn Lake Road.

JOHN TRENT. WADDY THOMPSON.

JOHN TRENT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

SUCCESSORS TO

DR. S. M. WHEATON,

WE are prepared to fill orders for every description of Fruit, Flowers and Ornamental Trees, Grape and Strawberry Vines and Hot House Plants, Roses, etc., etc.

Our stock is made up of the best selections which can be gotten up, in Europe or America.

We solicit correspondence from all who purchase trees in large or small quantities, or any who wish to adorn their places with choice and rare Flowers and Shrubs.

☞ First class Landscape Gardener.

Flowers for Boquets and Wreaths always on hand.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, with prices and all necessary information, will be furnished by applying personally or by letter to

oct30 d&w tf JOHN TRENT & CO.

R. P. WALT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Cypress Lumber,

No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec8 tf

WHITE LINE AGENCY.

White Line Central Transit Company, via Louisville, Jeffersonville or New Albany.

THROUGH Receipts given to New York, Boston and New England cities, for Cotton and other Freights. Quick Time, Low Rates, and no change of Cars.

For through contracts, apply to

ROBERT GIBSON, Agent, Of LARKEY HARMSTEAD & CO., Office corner Main and Madison sts.

GROCERIES.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

328 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS.

dec1 1m

" "

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.) Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup; " " Dry;

CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)

New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, 300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

And fine SYRUP;

HARRISON FLOUR;

GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;

SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, 300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—

No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;

NEW CODFISH;

NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, oct31 300 Main Street.

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT. LEVI JOY, J. D. USSERY.

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,

37 Adams Street,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.

First October Next in our

NEW BUILDING, ADAMS STREET,

Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of W. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of that market, as their interest or inclination may induce them to ship.

We always have on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gunn Belting, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. dec6 WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

E. W. BROOKS. J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 280 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison,)

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

se19 3m

D. R. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co. C. W. KEALHOFER, late with Bill & Co. THOS. TAY, late of St'r Mollie Hambleton.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton & Commission

MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street, : : MEMPHIS.

☞ Capt. Kealhofer will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS,

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third,

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

CREDITORS

HAVING claims against the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will come forward and pay the same. NICHOLAS MALATESTA, FRANK VACCARO, Administrators, 232 Main street.

Ed. Burke Pickett, Attorney. Ledger copy till forbid. dec10

PITTSBURGH

C

O

A

233 1-2.

L.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main, next the Clay Building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.

H. B. PACKER, Coal Dealer.

dec6 1m

FOR RENT.

Two Plantations on and near Mississippi River, in Coahoma County, Miss.

ONE ON RIVER CONTAINS ABOUT 1500 acres open land, and has been in cultivation a number of years, and has on it Two Gin Houses and Gins, one fine Dwelling House and a large number of Cabins. The place can be divided into two or more tracts.

The other place is situated about four or five miles from river, has 12 or 1500 acres open land, is susceptible of being divided into two or three places, has on it a good Dwelling House, Out Houses and a number of Cabins and Gin House, Gin and Press. These places are very productive, and will be rented very low for one or more years. They belong to M. McNeil, of Kentucky. Apply to

J. P. CARUTHERS, Agent, Ayres' Building, Memphis.

dec10 1m

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Among the papers laid before the House yesterday is a letter to Gen. Grant, from Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 25, 1867 in relation to matters in Texas, particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State, which he says is truly horrible. He says that the Government is denounced, the freedmen shot and Union men persecuted if they have the temerity to express their opinion. Gen. Grant, under date of January 29, 1867, forwarded and indorsed Sheridan's letter as follows: "Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War. Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of Union men and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military in the present state of affairs to protect them. Even the moral effect of the presence of troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty were fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas not only as a rule goes unpunished, but uninvestigated, and constitute a state of insurrection, and believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored. If resorted to, it should be limited to its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil matters free and unobstructed, until they prove their inefficiency or unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law should give security—or comparatively so—to all classes of citizens, without regard to race or color, or political opinions, and when this is secured until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relation with the Union. The application of martial law to one of the States would be a warning to all, and if necessary can be extended to others.

(Signed) " U. S. GRANT, General."

The letter of General Grant was listened to with marked interest and attention The members who have been most emphatic in the praise of Gen. Grant as the future candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, accept his letter to the President as a more open and reliable expression of the General's opinion than they have as yet been able to obtain, and appear to think they have drawn sufficient light to increase their endorsement of him.

No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation.

Advices from Columbia state that Santes Guiteroiz had been elected President. The Isthmus railroad had been overflowed by the heavy rains, but no damage was reported. Mosquera is said to have reached Panama, on his way to Peru.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The Senate Finance Committee, in presenting the funding bill, submitted a report, in which they refer to the claim that the principal of the 5 20 bonds are payable in gold, and say that, without deciding the question, they propose a substitution of new bonds, clear and explicit in their terms, for the 5 20 bonds, as they become redeemable. They further say, if this exchange is refused by the bondholders, it will be time enough to determine whether by the condition of this bond, he may not be paid in lawful money.

NEW YORK CARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

CAT-GUT CUSHION.

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and Patented Dec. 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as it abnormally proven by the great demand for it from all parts of the country. Its quality also distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of cat-gut which secures the ball from bedding into the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, thereby preventing the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

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